

But let me not anticipate events. Sufficient for each day is the sorrow thereof.

"At night Kerne's party encamped a few hundred yards from Haler's, with the intention, according to Taplin, to remain where they were until the relief should come, and in the mean time to live upon those who had died, and upon the weaker ones as they should die. With this party were the three brothers Kerne, Captain Cathcart, McKie, Andrews, Steppelfeldt, and Taplin. I do not know that I have got all the names of this party.

"Ferguson and Beadle had remained together behind. In the evening Rohrer came up and remained in Kerne's party. Haler learnt afterwards from some of the party that Rohrer and Andrews wandered off the next morning and died. They say they saw their bodies.

"Haler's party continued on. After a few hours Hubbard gave out. According to the agreement he was left to die, but with such comfort as could be given him. They built him a fire and gathered him some wood, and then left him—without turning their heads, as Haler says, to look at him as they went off.

"About two miles further Scott—you remember him; he used to shoot birds for you on the frontier—gave out. He was another of the four who had coveted against waiting for each other. The survivors did for him as they had done for Hubbard and passed on.

"In the afternoon the two Indian boys went ahead; blessed be these boys!—and before nightfall met Godey with the relief. He had gone on with all speed. The boys gave him the news. He fired signal guns to notify his approach. Haler heard the guns, and knew the crack of our rifles, and felt that relief had come. This night was the first of hope and joy. Early in the morning, with the first grey light, Godey was in the trail, and soon met Haler and the wreck of his party slowly advancing. I hear that they all cried together like children—these men of iron nerves and lion hearts, when dangers were to be faced or hardships to be conquered. They were all children in this moment of melted hearts. Succor was soon dealt out to these few first met; and Godey with his relief, and accompanied by Haler, who turned back, hurriedly followed the back trail in search of the living and the dead, scattered in the rear. They came to Scott first. He was yet alive, and is saved! They came to Hubbard next: he was dead, but still warm. These were the only ones of Haler's party that had been left!

"From Kerne's party, next met, they learnt the deaths of Andrews and Rohrer; and, a little further on, met Ferguson, who told them that Beadle had died the night before. All the living were found and saved—Manuel among them—which looked like a resurrection—and reduced the number of the dead to ten—one-third of the whole party which a few days before were scaling the mountain with me, and battling with the elements twelve thousand feet in the air.

"Godey had accomplished his mission for the people: a further service had been prescribed him, that of going to the camp on the river, at the base of the great mountain, to recover the most valuable baggage, scattered there. With some Mexicans and pack mules he went on; and this is the last yet heard of him.

"Vincent Haler, with Martin and Bacon, all on foot, and bringing Scott on horseback, have just arrived at the outside Pueblo on the little Colorado.—Provisions for their support, and horses for their transport, were left for the others, who preferred to remain where they were, regaining some strength, till Godey should get back. At the latest, they would have reached the Little Pueblo last night. Haler came on to relieve my anxieties, and did well in so doing; for I was wound up to the point of setting out again. When Godey returns I shall know from him all the circumstances sufficiently in detail to understand clearly every thing.—But it will not be necessary to tell you any thing further. You have the results, and sorrow enough in reading them.

"February 11.—Godey has got back. He did not succeed in recovering any of the baggage or camp furniture.—Every thing was lost except some few things which I had brought down to the river. The depth of the snow made it impossible for him to reach the camp at the mountain where the men had left the baggage. Amidst the wreck I had the good fortune to save my *alforjas*, or traveling trunk—the double one which you packed—and that was about all.

"SANTA FE, February 17, 1849.—In the midst of hurried movements, and in the difficult endeavor to get a party all started together, I can only write a line to say that I am well, and moving on to California. I will leave Santa Fe this evening.

"The first printed newspaper was published in England, in 1583, called the "English Mercury, imprinted by her Majesty's Printer."

## Cholera.

Annexed is an article from the Sandusky Mirror on Cholera, from the pen of Dr. Brainard of Sandusky city, formerly a surgeon in the U. S. Army, who has just returned from New Orleans, where he has spent the winter, and, as will be seen, had much experience in the treatment of Cholera. His suggestions as regards clothing, diet, and habits, are doubtless of great value. The medical treatment we are not competent to judge. If Cholera appears in our midst it will be the part of wisdom, to use all possible precautions against it, but if any one feels the promontory symptoms let immediate application be made to some one of our skillful physicians.—*Lower Sandusky Democrat.*

"Since my return to Sandusky city, Ohio, from New Orleans and Texas, where the Cholera raged most, I have been repeatedly requested to make my views as well as others known, as it might be of some use to the inhabitants of this city, should the Cholera make its appearance here, which it likely will do in the course of the ensuing summer months. By the solicitation of friends, I most cheerfully submit, hoping the experience and practice I have had in the south, and the remedies most successful in the prevention and cure of Cholera, may prove useful, at all events satisfactory, to some friends. I would take the liberty to say that one ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure. Keep warmly clad, wear flannel shirts next the body; avoid any exposure in wet and chilly weather. Do not expose yourselves to night air; avoid as much as possible the too free use of vegetables and fruits, green peas, salted fish, pickles, deserts, and all pastry. There can be no doubt that all these disorder the bowels and predispose to disease. Fear and cowardice are great causes, and should be avoided. Nervous temperaments are much more predisposed to the Cholera. I have known hundreds who were frightened into Cholera, who would not have taken the disease had they put in practice a due share of mental, at least moral courage—so be not frightened. The question may be asked, what may, or can we eat? I would say that kind of food which is nutritious and wholesome. Good smoked ham, good beef steak, and beef boiled and roasted, butter toast, meaty baked or roasted potatoes, raised bread one day old, rice, biscuit, rusk, &c. Drinks, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, black tea, and water. With proper care and the observance of the above rules, together with an uniform pursuit of regular business, I am satisfied that not one in a hundred would ever take the Cholera, or ever have the promontory symptoms. No doubt there are many in our place not acquainted with the Cholera nor its promontory symptoms.

"I will simply state some of the most prominent and usual symptoms attending the attack of Cholera as it prevailed at New Orleans, La., &c. Its approach is noticed by a giddy or dizzy sensation over the eyes, slight pain in the fore part of the head and temples, followed by a rumbling and griping pain in the stomach and bowels, which is soon followed by a looseness, with or without pain. Soon the fingers and toes begin to cramp and the muscles of the legs and other large muscles are brought into action. The countenance at this time looks fierce, ghastly and sunken. As the disease advances we have sickness of the stomach, followed by profuse vomitings and large watery evacuations, attended with great exhaustion and weakness, pulse small, quick and faint, burning sensation in the region of the stomach, great thirst, cold skin, with a profuse cold sweat, attended with a spasmodic contraction of all the muscles, and excruciating pain, the pulse hardly perceptible, soon entirely imperceptible, voice weak, often inaudible. What is very singular during the whole stage, from the first promontory symptoms until death, the mind remains unimpaired, except a perfect indifference about himself, his property, his relatives or passing events, and wishes to remain undisturbed until the sleep of death overtakes him.

"As it regards the treatment and cure of Cholera, the most successful remedies must be governed by circumstances agreeable to the different constitutions, stage and attack of the disease. No fixed rules can be laid down with a good chance of success. I do know, and am happy to be able to state, that the Cholera can be cured in almost every case, at the outset or during the promontory symptoms, before the disease advances too far into the collapse state; the remedies I make use of are commonly the most powerful stimulants and restoratives of animal heat—such as camphor, opium, creosote, capicum, piperine, hartshorn and mustard, sugar of lead, paregoric, oil of turpentine and laudanum, saturated tincture, &c.; when properly combined they act prompt, decisive and truly efficacious.

"The medicines which I have proposed as a preventative and cure of the Cholera, I have often tried, even in well marked cases of Cholera, and they were never found wanting. And I have the honor of producing many certificates from the officers of the U. S. Army, as well as gentlemen of the

highest respectability in New Orleans, that during the past winter, I had assigned to my charge by Major Bailey about one hundred cases, none were in the collapse stage, and all recovered; had thirty cases more of well marked Cholera, lost one in the collapse. This is not more than U. S. A. Surgeons can say after having control of their patients in the hospital. I make the above remarks only to satisfy the inhabitants of Sandusky that should the real Asiatic Cholera come, do not suffer yourselves to be frightened into it by unnecessary fear, for that of itself, with a few doses of medicine, when you are perfectly well at the time, only tends to predispose you to disease. It is time enough to take medicine when the promontory symptoms appear! The idea of preventing an attack of Cholera when we are all right, is all wrong—will invite what we wish to avoid. Do please let well enough alone, which will prove the ounce of preventative that is worth more than forty pounds of cure.

"I am your most obedient servant,  
"DR. A. BRAINARD."

From the Ohio Statesman.

## The State Debt of Ohio.

[CONTINUED.]

Passing over, as irrelevant at this time, the question whether it was or was not, the gross mismanagement of the whig Board of Public Works that caused the small per cent. of net revenue to be collected on the Miami Extension Canal, and caused the large deficit of \$115,418 06 over and above all the revenue collected on the other three improvements named, and will proceed to show, by facts from the record, who it was that voted for these improvements and thus will we answer the question, "who caused the bulk of Ohio's debt."

The law for the three last named improvements were all passed during the session of the Legislature of 1835 '36, when the spirit of improvement run wild throughout the State. We give the final vote on each bill.

"THE MUSKINGUM IMPROVEMENT." The first we notice is the Muskingum Improvement, and we extract from the journals of the House of Representatives on Friday, Feb. 5, 1836.

"On motion of Mr. Morrow, the House took up the bill to improve the navigation of the Muskingum river by slack water navigation.

"The question before the House was on the final passage of the bill, which was agreed to—yeas 49—nays 13.

"Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Ankeny, Baldwin, Bentley, Butler, Champlin, Chambers, Craighill, Creed, Conklin, Morgan, Coulter, Eneyart, Faran, Godman, Holcomb, Hobbins, Hough, Hubbard, Humphreys, Hunt, Lowry, Lutz, Lyman, Matthews, Medill, McMeal, Miller, of Lawrence, Mitchell, Moore, of Muskingum, Morrow, Morris, Porter, Quinn, Read, Reese, Robbins, Robinson, Sprague, Smith, Stidger, Stivers, Taylor, of Guernsey, Van Hook, Walton, Welton, Winship, Whitmore, Yontz and Speaker—49.

"Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Blackburn, of Columbiana, Bostwick, Creswell, Cutright, Cushing, De Wolf, Ford, Gamble, Harlen, Hathaway, Knapp, McDonald, Miller, of Wayne, Moore, of Delaware, Patterson, Saylor, Stableton, and Utter—19.

"Ordered to the Senate for concurrence.—See page 630 of the House Journal. [Whigs in Italics.]

Thus it will be seen, that two-thirds of the whigs voting on this question, voted for the law for the Muskingum improvement, while but seven of them recorded their votes against it. We next quote from the proceedings in Senate, of Friday, March 4.

The bill of the House to improve the navigation of the Muskingum river, by slack water navigation, was taken up, and the question being on its final passage, the same was taken up and carried, yeas 23, nays 12, as follows:

"Those who voted in the affirmative, were

"Messrs. Allen, Blake, Cox, Donally, Florence, Houston, Hunt, James, Kendall, King, Lidey, McLaughlin, Morse, Newell, Price, Ravascroft, Scott, Spangler, Steele, Taylor, Thompson, Wadsworth, and Wellhouse—23.

"Those who voted in the negative, were

"Messrs. Croose, Granger, Hopkins, Howard, Kirby, Medary, McMechan, Patterson, Sharp, Shepler, Vincent and Speaker—12."—See Senate Journal, pages 854 and 855.

By the vote in the Senate, it will be seen that of the whole number of whig Senators voting on this question four-fifths voted for the law, and that while nine democratic Senators (ourselves among the number,) voted against the bill, but three whigs voted with us. In the Senate and House combined, the vote of whiggery against the bill amounted to TEN, all told.

The passage of this bill, at the time, was exceedingly popular. In the portion of the State it was intended to benefit, those who voted against it were freely denounced. In Muskingum and in Washington counties, it was claimed as a whig measure—whigs it was charged, paved the way for it years before. These facts are known to be true to one of the editors of the "Republic."

for we understand he then lived in the valley of the Muskingum. So great was the rejoicing over the passage of the bill, that the whig town of Zanesville, by the recommendation of the whig town Council, was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion.

Our objection to the bill was, that it increased the State debt, while we did not believe, and time has shown our opinion was correct, that it would yield revenue sufficient to pay the interest, and that to make up the deficiency, the people would have to be saddled with additional taxation. They who voted for the bill thought differently. This single improvement, according to the table published by Mr. Denison, and prepared by the Board of Public Works added ONE MILLION, SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN DOLLARS to the debt of the State, and although as we before said, in 1844, the last year it was managed by a democratic Board of Public Works, it brought in a flat revenue of \$13,213 07, yet every year it has been under the control of the present whig Board, it has run the State deeper in debt,—the last year the receipts for tolls, water, rents, fines, &c., falling short of the expenses \$87,920 32. Whether this arises from gross carelessness, or from incompetency of those in charge of the work, it behooves the Board of Public Works to explain.

"HOCKING VALLEY CANAL." The next internal improvement we will notice, in answer to the question, "who created the bulk of Ohio's debt?" is the law to provide for the construction of the Hocking Valley Canal. The bill, as originally introduced into the House of Representatives, was to incorporate a company to make the improvement and in that shape the bill passed, but the vote thereon was reconsidered, and the bill was then re-committed to Mr. Calvary Morris, (a leading whig, and who for his exertions in behalf of this same improvement, was afterwards rewarded with a seat in Congress,) who reported it back with amendments making it a State work. In this shape it passed the House of Representatives, on Saturday the 13th day of February, 1836, by a vote of yeas 45, nays 14. (see page 695, of the Journal.) Among those prominent in its support, and who voted for it, were *Ex-Gov. Morrow*, and the present Governor, SEABURY FORD.

In the Senate, the test vote was on ordering the bill to a third reading (See page 860,) and it was carried, yeas 22, nays 11. Of the 20 whigs who voted on the passage of the bill in the House, EIGHTEEN VOTED FOR IT, AND BUT TWO AGAINST IT—of the fourteen whigs in the Senate, who voted on the passage of the bill, ELEVEN VOTED FOR IT, AND BUT THREE AGAINST IT. Twelve democrats in the House and eight in the Senate, voted against the bill. In the latter list our name is included for the same reason that actuated us in voting against the Muskingum improvement. This work added near one million of dollars to the indebtedness of the State, and for five years past, as we learn from Mr. Denison's table its receipts have failed to keep the work in repair, and it is yearly adding to the debt of the State.

"WALHONDING CANAL." The next vote we will notice is that on the bill to provide for the improvement of the navigation of the Walhonding and Mohican rivers. It passed the House of Representatives on the 3d of March, 1846, by a vote of yeas 42, nays 18. (see House Journal, pages 801 and 802, and it passed the Senate on the 12th of the same month (see Senate Journal 957,) by a vote of yeas 18, nays 13.

Of the 21 votes cast by whig members in the House 17 were given for the bill, (among them was SEABURY FORD,) and but four against it. Of the 14 whig votes given in the Senate, 5 were in favor and nine against the bill.

This improvement, according to the table before us, added \$607,368 99 to the debt of the State, and it has failed, for the last five years, to pay expenses, by the sum of \$6,235 59.

We have already extended our remarks on this subject to far greater length than we intended, and hence to complete the list of votes, on the other improvements named, within the compass of a newspaper article, we will be able to devote but a short space to the remaining improvements.

"MIAMI EXTENSION CANAL."

The cost of this improvement is placed in the table, to which we have before referred at \$3,168,965 59. and for five years, according to the same table, it yielded but a small fraction over 18 per cent. on the interest of its construction. It passed the Senate by a vote of yeas 26, nays 9—thirteen democrats and thirteen whigs voting for it, and seven democrats and but two whigs voting against it. In the House, the vote stood, yeas 49, nays 15—thirty-one democrats and eighteen whigs voting for it, and nine democrats and but four whigs voting against it. Of the 37 whigs who voted in the two Houses on the question, THIRTY-ONE VOTED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT, and but six voted against it!

The votes of parties in the Legislature, as we have given them, sums up as follows:

Vote in Senate.		Vote in House.	
Yeas.	Nays.	Yeas.	Nays.
Muskingum Improvement—			
Democrats	14	9	31
Whigs	12	3	18
Hocking Valley Canal—			
Democrats	11	8	27
Whigs	11	3	18
Walhonding Canal—			
Democrats	13	4	23
Whigs	3	9	17
Miami Extension Canal—			
Democrats	13	7	31
Whigs	13	2	18

The combined vote of the Whigs on the four improvements, stands thus:

In Senate.		In House.	
For the improvements	41	71	
Against them	17	17	

Majority of whigs in favor of improvements, 25 54

Thus showing, by the documents, a majority of SEVENTY-EIGHT Whig votes in favor of these four improvements, which cost the State \$6,379,033 87, (being within a small amount of one-third of the entire debt of the State,) that there was opposed to them, and yet with these facts in existence, and embodied in the legislative history, the whig papers ask, "who created the bulk of Ohio's debt?" and then themselves answer it, as a parrot would answer questions it had been taught, by squealing forth, as a response, the "locofoco party of Ohio."

The table compiled in the office of the Board of Public Works, and published by Mr. Denison, does not embrace all the improvements of the State made since the construction of the Ohio and Miami Canal: One important work, at least, is omitted. We say important, because it is so in this connection, for it has increased the State debt to an amount (according to the report of the Finance Committee of the Senate of March, 1844) of \$217,552 18, and has never yielded any revenue. The vote on the bill for the completion of the Warren County Canal, and its adoption as a State work, stood—in Senate, yeas 26, nays 8; in the House of Representatives, yeas 48, nays 13. EVERY WHIG IN THE SENATE, AND EVERY WHIG IN THE HOUSE, with but two exceptions, RECORDED THEIR VOTES IN FAVOR OF ITS PURCHASE AND ADOPTION AS A STATE WORK. So utterly useless has the work proved to be, that petitions, numerous signed, from citizens of Warren county, have asked the Legislature to abandon the work and appropriate money to fill it up.

From these facts—facts drawn from the records of the State—the editors of Clinton Republican may learn a lesson. They charge that the democracy of Ohio created the debt, which now presses with a heavy hand upon the State. We have shown this statement untrue. In making the charge they give assertion, unsupported by evidence—we give facts and figures, proof from the records, which shows their unsupported assertion to be untrue. We do not mean to insinuate that the Republic made the charge, knowing it to be false, for that paper but repeated the falsehoods of the Republican, divested of much of its slang.

The State debt is a subject of interest to all parties, and all parties are interested in preventing its increase. The democracy go for a new constitution, and for engraving on it a provision against any increase of the State debt, either for works of internal improvement, or for banking, unless first so decided by a vote of the people, who, when the debt is created, have to foot the bill. Many of the whig papers oppose the calling of a convention for this purpose—their party leaders twice voted down a proposition to allow the people to vote yea or nay on the calling of a convention, and from the restlessness of the federal leaders, whenever the subject of State debt is mentioned, we are bound to believe that true to their ancient principles—true to the teachings of their great leader, Alexander Hamilton, they believe a great state or national debt a national blessing, and that a portion of their opposition to a new constitution arises from the fear that the democratic principle, that no increase of the State debt shall be had, unless by a vote of the people, will be incorporated in it.

In our next, we will touch upon federal financing in this State, as a further evidence of the truth of the position we have taken.

HELP BROUGHT BY A BUCKET.—A man living on shore of Lake Ontario, near Rochester, picked up a bucket, on Saturday night last, marked on the bottom, "Go to Rochester immediately and tell the steamer Ontario to come and help us. We have broken our shaft and are going ashore."

"ECLAIRON, of the Lady." The Ontario was accordingly dispatched immediately, and found the Lady at anchor in suffering circumstances, with signals of distress flying.

It is thought by farmers in Michigan that the opening of Spring finds the wheat in a poorer condition than it has been for many years.

## Nine Days Later from California.

The Philadelphia Ledger publishes the following special telegraphic dispatch, originally from Boston, from whence, through the direct trade of the enterprising merchants of that city with the Pacific, has lately come some of the most highly colored accounts:

[Private Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

New York, April 19, 1849.

From a Boston letter, which has been received by H. N. Hooper & Co., via Mazatlan, we learn that the steamship California, from New York, had arrived at San Francisco, with Gen. Persifer F. Smith and suite on board. The writer says that he on the previous day weighed 120 pounds of gold; and that it was not an uncommon thing to see a cart load of gold dust going from one store to another. Real estate is rapidly advancing—commanding 20 dollars per square yard. Flour is selling at \$15. Bread \$12. Pork \$30: Lumber \$400 per thousand feet. Smallest rooms let readily at \$100 per month. He advises friends to send any quantity of lumber and small houses, ready to put up, which will bring 500 per cent. advance this next two years; Cooks' wages \$100 a month. Eggs \$3 per dozen. Smaltus \$8 per lb. Butter \$1 50. Cheese 75 cents. Beef 12 cents. Pork 25 cents. Fowl \$3 50. Firewood \$30 per cord; Milk \$1 per bottle. Board \$10 per week: Common laborers \$6 per day, and carpenters \$8. Our sales for the latest four months amounted to more than three-quarters of a million of dollars: The nominal government here still goes on collecting revenue. All duties paid under protest.

There is no California date given above, but in the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser we find the following letter of March 1st, from the Rev. T. D. Hunt to his friends, which came also by the Mexican land route, and possibly the same conveyance as the above. It was postmarked at Vera Cruz, April 2; coming from thence via New Orleans; showing the intelligence to be nine days later.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1, 1849.

My labors have been uninterrupted since my arrival here from the islands; and I have continued to have a full congregation on the Sabbath. There is certainly no reason to complain of my reception or treatment here by the community. Although we have no church organization as yet, I have enjoyed my appropriate labors here vastly more than ever at the islands. In addition to two regular sermons each Sabbath, and a lecture on Wednesday evening, I have also, for two months past preached one in Hawaiian on Sabbath afternoon, besides lecturing repeatedly on temperance: and we have organized a temperance society of nearly forty members. The monthly concert is also observed, and we have once celebrated the Lord's supper, having twelve communicants.

Hitherto I have had the laboring oar alone, but a kind Providence has just sent two more laborers in the field. The long expected steamer "California" arrived yesterday morning, bringing among the passengers, several ministers: One (Rev. Mr. Willey) went on shore at Monterey last week; his associate, in the service of the Home Missionary Society, Rev. Mr. Douglass, is here, and took my bed last night—I taking the floor, for such is the town crowded; full and overflowing. The other two clergymen remained on board—Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, from Long Island, sent out by the Assembly's Board, and Rev. Mr. Wheeler and lady, late of Jersey city, belonging to the Baptist Church.

To-morrow I shall accompany Mr. Douglass to the Pueblo de San Jose, about 80 miles south of this. This was the station assigned him, but finding me on the ground, he goes there, where probably a support can be immediately raised for him by the residents. Mr. Woodbridge will probably go some where to the northeast—up the golden stream.

The country is likely to fill up rapidly. Probably a thousand passengers have arrived within a fortnight. But, oh, the worldliness—the moral desolation this gold fever creates. New discoveries of the precious dust are constantly being made.

Lumber is \$500 per thousand feet. The "California" will not be able to return soon for the want of coal. She does not go to Oregon. In haste,

T. DWIGHT HUNT.

THE PEARSON MURDER.—Daniel H. Pearson has been fully committed, after examination, for the horrible butchery of his wife and little twin daughters, at Wilmington, Mass.

The scene of the murder presented evidence of a terrible death struggle on the part of the helpless mother. One hand of the victim, cold and stiffened in death, grasped a large quantity of hair torn from the assassin's head; and in the other was placed the bloody knife with which the horrid tragedy was perpetrated. The palm of the hand grasping it was found cut and mangled in a most shocking manner. In her struggle she had evidently seized the blade repeatedly to ward from her throat and the throats of her ill-fated children.